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specimens of this plant which has been in flower during the past month; and last year I had good opportunity for studying the legumes. The plant well deserves its name of *calycosa* as the calyx is very remarkable. Its lobes become somewhat enlarged in fruit, and nearly enclose the small legume, so that only the tips of the pod and the long curved style are exerted. The legume itself is about 4 lines long by 2 lines broad; the style is also about 4 lines long. Seeds 1-4, generally 2; base of stem woody. Stem 2-3 feet high, much branched; plant turns black in drying. I notice that the calyx is often 5-parted. A friend who lives in the region where this *Baptisia* grows, tells me that soon after the flowering season the plants are attacked by worms or caterpillars, which eat them greedily. Being unexpectedly obliged to remain in St. Augustine this summer, I expect to be able to include fine specimens of this plant in flower and fruit in my cheap sets for sale.—MARY C. REYNOLDS, *St. Augustine, Fla.*

THE COLLECTIONS OF DARLINGTON AND TOWNSEND.—It may possibly interest the old friends of the late Dr. Wm. Darlington and David Townsend, of West Chester, Pa., that the herbariums left by these gentlemen are now in the museum of the State Normal School of this place. The curators of the institution are having the plants carefully poisoned and glued down, together with the original labels mostly in the handwriting of these eminent botanists. Those especially left by Mr. Townsend are splendidly preserved, and indeed but few in the entire collection have been injured by insects. The typical local flora in the good old Doctor's herbarium, from which his *Flora Cestrica* was written, is interesting from the fact that the many forms of some changeable species are largely represented.—JOSIAH HOOPES.

PHYSALIS GRANDIFLORA.—In the month of June, 1878, I found a patch of *Physalis grandiflora*, growing in an old pasture lot, along the lowlands near the mouth of the Au Sable river, Iosco Co., Mich.

A specimen collected from this locality by myself is now in the herbarium of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, West Chester, Pa.

I believe this is the most southern limit at which this plant has been known to occur. At the date above mentioned it had never been reported south of the shores of Lake Superior.—C. B. COCHRAN, *West Chester, Pa.*

MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE PLANTS AND NOTES ON *POPULUS BALSAMIFERA*, VAR. *CANDICANS*.—The following list, together with the one published in the July GAZETTE, gives a somewhat general catalogue of the more distinctive flora of the sand dunes and beaches in the vicinity of South Haven, Mich.:

Nasturtium palustre, D.C., with the typical oblong pods. One plant was found on a dry, clay plot near the lake. *Arabis Canadensis*, L., common on high bluffs. *Cakile Americana*, Nutt., is not generally distributed along the beach. Of 100 average pods of this plant which I examined, only 47 had the seeds developed in both cells. *Silene*